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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2178	6

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

ΩLY

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/684,055	OLENICK ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	CESAR B PAULA	2178

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>9/7/01</u> .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-73</u> is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-73</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>06 October 2000</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

   If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

   1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

   3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

   a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) <u>2,5</u> .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to the application, IDS, and preliminary amendment/IDS filed

on 10/6/2000, 1/16, and 9/7/2001 respectively.

This action is made Non-Final.

2.   In the preliminary amendment, claims 1-73 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 26, 46, 57,

63, 69, and 71-73 are independent claims.

Information Disclosure Statement

3.   The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 1/16, and 9/7/2001 have been

entered, and considered by the examiner.

Priority

4.   Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for domestic priority under 35

U.S.C. 119(e), and based on U.S provisional application # 60/201,234 filed on 5/01/2000, which

papers have been placed of record in the file.

Drawings

5.   The drawings filed on 10/6/2000 have been approved by the examiner.

Claim Objections

6.   Claim 7 is objected to because of the following informalities: "the client-controlled

printer is a laser printer, inkjet printer, bubble jet printer" line 2. It is unclear whether there is an

"or" or an "and" relationship between the printers. Please specify, appropriate correction is

required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section
> 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the
> subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill
> in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
> invention was made.

8.   Claims 1-13, 15-58, and 60-73 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Jecha et al, hereinafter Jecha (Pat. # 6,631,375, 10/7/2003, filed on 12/2/1998), in view of

Dorfman et al, hereinafter Dorfman (WO 98/08176, 2/26/1998, as disclosed in IDS filed on

9/12/01).

Regarding independent claim 1, Jecha discloses a user entering information into an

HTML form—*interactive form*—which is displayed on a browser--*client*. The filled out or

completed form—*customized* with the user's information-- is forwarded to a server over the

Internet—*transmitting the user-defined information from the client to the server over a network--*

, and then printed using a printing command-- (col. 3, lines 5-67, col.6, lines 53-col.7, line 10, 37-67).

Further, Jecha teaches the sending and saving of a completed template to a server. The template, has fixed information—*default document parameters*--, such as a Logo, company name, font type, preexisting criteria etc., for a given template which remain the same (col. 6, lines 20-col.7, line 10, col.10, lines 43-65, fig. 5a)

Moreover, Jecha discloses that the user selects a print command, which causes the server to translate the completed *template—formulating instruction to a page description file builder based upon the default parameters; building a page description file based upon said instructions*-- which contains the information added to the template, into a Postscript prepress format (col. 6, lines 16-30, 53-67, and col. 7, lines 1-10, 37-67).

Furthermore, Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *transmitting, and rendering the page description file for the first time at the client*. However, Dorfman teaches the use of a front end client to design customized PDF documents on a remote location or server. A local printer is used for the printing of a low resolution version of the pdf document located in the server (page 6, lines 20-29, fig.1). In other words, the pdf file in the server is sent to the local printer, where it is printed using a low resolution. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches the proofing of a pdf file by printing at a low resolution to a local printer, in order to determine whether any changes to the file are necessary before the final high resolution printing (page 4, lines 11-21). This would provide the benefit avoiding time, and cost involved in reprinting the pdf file in a high resolution format.

Regarding claim 2, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses that the user selects a print command, which causes the server to translate the completed *template,* which contains the information added to the template, into a Postscript prepress format (col. 6, lines 16-30, 53-67, and col. 7, lines 1-10, 37-67). Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *the step of obtaining default document parameters from a template file comprises parsing the template file.* However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have parsed the template file, because Jecha teaches above converting or translating the completed template. Therefore, this would provide the advantage of quickly determining, which information needs to be translated into the postscript or pdf format.

Regarding claim 3, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the creation of a document template, using HTML (col. 6, lines 53-67, and fig.5a). Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *template files comprise XML statements.* However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have utilized XML template files, because Jecha teaches above converting or translating the completed templates into XML format. Thereby, harnessing the power, and efficiency of prepress formats used to print out quality documents.

Regarding claim 4, which depends on claim 1, Jecha teaches the submission of the completed HTML form, which has tags—*token*--, using a save command—*directive*-- for uploading the form—*parameter*-- to the server (col.6, lines 53-67).

Regarding claim 5, which depends on claim 1, Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *printing the page description file on a client-controlled printer*. However, Dorfman teaches the use of a local printer is used for the printing of a low resolution version of a pdf document located in the server (page 6, lines 20-29, fig.1). In other words, the pdf file in the server is sent to the local printer, where it is printed using a low resolution. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches the proofing of a pdf file by printing at a low resolution to a local printer, in order to determine whether any changes to the file are necessary before the final high resolution printing(page 4, lines 11-21). This would provide the benefit avoiding time, and cost involved in reprinting the pdf file in a high resolution format.

Regarding claim 6, which depends on claim 5, Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *client-controlled printer is a commercial printer*. However, Dorfman teaches a user printing high resolution prints using a high resolution printing system at the facilities of a commercial printing service (page 6, lines 4-20, 27-page 7, line 2, fig.1). In other words, the pdf file in the server is sent to the high resolution printer, where it is printed using a high resolution resolution. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches above the printing of high resolution pdf documents. This would provide the benefit producing high quality documents in a quick way.

Regarding claim 7, which depends on claim 5, Jecha discloses the printing of the completed template (col. 7, lines 1-10, and fig.2). Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *bubblejet , inkjet printer*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used a bubblejet or inkjet printer, because this would provide the benefits of a low-cost printer to render the document.

Regarding claim 8, which depends on claim 1, Jecha teaches the translation of the completed form into a PDF format (col.7, lines 1-10).

Regarding claim 9, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the completing of a downloaded form by a user entering information into an HTML form. The user utilizing a client PC computer—*desktop computer*-- for entering the input into the form (col. 3, lines 1-67, col.6, lines 53-col.7, line 10, fig. 1).

Regarding claim 10, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the printing of the completed template using a client computer (col. 4, lines 1-10, col. 7, lines 1-10, and fig.2). Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *client is a pda*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used a client pda, because Jecha teaches above the use of various types of computers to print the documents. Thereby providing the flexibility, and portability of a pda computer.

Regarding claim 11, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the translation and

printing of the Postscript document by a server connected to a printer via an Intranet (col. 3, lines

1-17, 60-65).

Regarding claim 12, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the translation and

printing of the Postscript document by a server connected to a printer via an Intranet or other

networks (col. 3, lines 1-17, 60-65). Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *the network is a wireless*

network. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention to have used a wireless network, because Jecha teaches above the use of various

types of networks to print the documents. Thereby providing the flexibility, convenience and

portability afforded by a wireless network.

Regarding claim 13, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the creation of a

document using various programming languages (col. 4, lines 20-36). Jecha fails to explicitly

disclose: *formulating instructions in accordance with an API.* However, it would have been

obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used API,

because Jecha teaches above this would provide the benefit of communicating among

applications using the powerful features of API.

Regarding claim 15, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the creation, and

completion of a document template, using an HTML browser, which then uploads the document

to a server(col. 6, lines 53-col.7, line 10, and fig.5a).

Regarding claim 16, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the creation, of a document template, using an HTML browser's interface, which then uploads the document to a server (col. 6, lines 16-col.7, line 10, col.10, lines 22-67, and fig.5a).

Regarding claim 17, which depends on claim 16, Jecha discloses the creation of a document template, using an authoring program interface, and determining which logos, font types, sizes, position of allowable text entry, etc., are fixed in a template (col. 6, lines 16-30, and fig.4a-m, 5a).

Regarding claim 18, which depends on claim 16, Jecha discloses the creation of a visual display of the document template—*output file--*, and saving of the template, using an authoring program interface (col. 7, lines 37-67, and fig.4a-m, 5a).

Regarding claim 19, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the creation, of a document template, using an HTML browser's interface, which then uploads and saves the document to the server (col. 6, lines 16-col.7, line 10, col.10, lines 22-67, and fig.5a).

Regarding claim 20, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the creation of a document template, using HTML (col. 6, lines 53-67, and fig.5a). Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *storing the template in memory as one or more XML statements.* However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have

utilized XML template files, because Jecha teaches above converting or translating the completed templates into XML format. Thereby, harnessing the power, and efficiency of prepress formats used to print out quality documents.

Regarding claim 21, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the completion of a document template, where a user enters information, such as the user's name, telephone number, company name, etc. (col. 6, lines 53-67, and fig.5a).

Regarding claim 22, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the creation, and printing of a document template, having logos, font types, sizes, position of allowable text entry, etc., are fixed in a template (col. 6, lines 16-30, and fig. 5a, c).

Regarding claim 23, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the printing of a document postscript file, having logos, font types, sizes, position of allowable text entry, etc., are fixed in a template (col. 7, lines 1-10, and fig. 5a, c).

Regarding claim 24, which depends on claim 23, Jecha teaches the translation of the completed form into the Postcript format (col. 7,lines 1-10). Jecha fails to explicitly teach *optimizing the page description file for compatibility with the printer*. Dorfman discloses the printing of a high resolution version of a pdf file using a high resolution printer--*optimizing the page description file for compatibility with the high resolution printer* (page 6, lines 4-20, 27-page7, line 2, fig.1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches above the printing of high pdf documents, thereby printing high resolution documents in a expeditious manner.

Regarding claim 25, which depends on claim 23, Jecha teaches the translation of the completed form into the Postcript format (col. 7,lines 1-10). Jecha fails to explicitly teach *printing the optimized page description file client-controlled printer*. Dorfman discloses the printing of a high resolution version of a pdf file using a high resolution printer--*optimizing the page description file for compatibility with the high resolution printer* (page 6, lines 4-20, 27-page7, line 2, fig.1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches above the printing of high pdf documents, thereby printing high resolution documents in a expeditious manner.

Regarding independent claim 26, Jecha discloses creating a document based upon a certain template, such as business cards, self-adhesive notes, letter heads, pamphlets, etc., (col. 6,lines 53-67, and col.5, lines11-12). Jecha fails to explicitly teach *receiving said first information including an identification of a document template.* It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have included an identification of a template, because Jecha teaches a method having the benefit of creating professional-looking documents, which is not complex, and difficult to use (col.1, lines 31-54).

Additionally, Jecha teaches the completing of an HTML form, and its fields with information modifiable by the user, such as name, telephone, font types, sizes etc., and then forwarding it to a server via a network(col.3, lines 3-18, col.6, lines 40-col.7, line 10). In other words, the *server* receives personal information to be input into a template--*customization and personalization of the document using the template.*

Moreover, Jecha discloses creating the document based upon the template to be printed, such as business cards, self-adhesive notes, letterheads, pamphlets, etc. The template has certain predetermined fixed information, such as logos, font types, etc., which the user is not allowed to change--*default attributes* (col. 6,lines 53-67, and col.5, lines11-12).

Moreover, Jecha discloses the selection of a print command by a user, which causes the server to translate, and send to a printer, the completed document template into a prepress format, such a Postscript--*formulating a set of instructions to a page description file builder to build* and translate *a document based upon a combination of said default attributes, customization, and personalization information* which the user entered into the template (col. 6,lines 53-col.7, line 10, and col.9, lines 46-65).

Moreover, Jecha discloses the selection of a print command by a user, which causes the server to translate, and send to a printer, the completed document template into a prepress format, such a Postscript--*transmitting said page description file builder to build* and translate *a document based upon a combination of said default attributes, customization, and personalization information* which the user entered into the template (col. 6,lines 53-col.7, line 10, and col.9, lines 46-65).

Furthermore, Jecha discloses the translation of the completed document template into the

prepress format at the server--*without rendering* (displaying) it on the client (col.7, lines 1-10).

Regarding claim 27, which depends on claim 26, Jecha teaches the completing of an

HTML form, and its fields with information modifiable by the user, such as name, telephone,

font types, sizes etc., and then forwarding it to a server via a network(col.3, lines 3-18, col.6,

lines 40-col.7, line 10). In other words, the *server* receives personal information to be input into

a template--*personalization information.*

Regarding claim 28, which depends on claim 26, Jecha teaches the completing of a

template and its fields with information modifiable by the user, such as name, telephone, font

types, sizes etc., and then forwarding it to a server via a network(col.3, lines 3-18, col.6, lines 40-

col.7, line 10). In other words, the *server* receives personal information to be input into a

template--*customization information.*

Claims 29-32 are directed towards method for implementing the steps found in claims 8,

16-18 respectively, and are therefore similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 33, which depends on claim 26, Jecha teaches the translating of a

completed document into XML(col.5, lines 28-35). Jecha fails to explicitly teach *the template is*

in an XML file. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to have included an XML template, because this would have provided the

benefit of a format which is suitable for a prepress format needed to efficiently, and quickly print the documents.

Regarding claim 34, which depends on claim 26, Jecha teaches the generating of a completed document using an HTML form (col.6, lines 53-67). Jecha fails to explicitly teach *second user information is received in pseudo-XML file comprises HTML code that emulates XML*. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have emulated XML using HTML, because this would have provided the benefit of a format which is suitable for a prepress format needed to efficiently, and quickly print the documents.

Regarding claim 35, which depends on claim 26, Jecha teaches the submission of the completed HTML form, which has tags—*token*--, using a save command—*directive*-- for uploading the form—*parameter*-- to the server (col.6, lines 53-67). Jecha fails to explicitly teach *pseudo-XML file has a format comprising a token, a directive, and a parameter*. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have emulated XML using HTML, because this would have provided the benefit of a format which is suitable for a prepress format needed to efficiently, and quickly print the documents.

Claims 36 is directed towards method for implementing the steps found in claim 13, and is therefore similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 37, which depends on claim 26, Jecha teaches the creation of a document based on information entered into an HTML form, and a template corresponding to that form (col.6, lines 53-67). Jecha fails to explicitly teach *parsing the template into information packets*. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have parsed the template into packets, because this would have provides the benefit quickly looking for the information in the template matching the same corresponding information in the HTML form.

Regarding claim 38, which depends on claim 26, Jecha teaches the completing of a template and its fields with information modifiable by the user, such as name, telephone, font types, sizes etc.--*overriding default values* already in the template, and then forwarding it to a server via a network(col.3, lines 3-18, col.6, lines 40-col.7, line 10).

Regarding claim 39, which depends on claim 26, Jecha teaches the creation of a document based on information entered into an HTML form, and a template corresponding to that form, and translating it into a prepress format—*reading said template and second user information* (col.6, lines 53-67, col.7, lines 1-10). Jecha fails to explicitly teach *reconciling information packets into instruction to said page description file builder*. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have parsed, and reconciled the template into packets, because this would have provides the benefit quickly looking for the information in the template matching the same corresponding information in the HTML form in a more manageable way.

Regarding claim 40, which depends on claim 26, Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *transmitting said page description file to a personal computer over a network.* However, Dorfman teaches the use of a front end client personal computer to design customized pdf documents on a remote location or server. A local printer is used for the printing of a low resolution version of the pdf document located in the server (page 6, lines 2-4, 20-29, fig.1). In other words, the pdf file in the server is sent to the local printer, where it is printed using a low resolution. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches the proofing of a pdf file by printing at a low resolution to a local printer, in order to determine whether any changes to the file are necessary before the final high resolution printing (page 4, lines 11-21). This would provide the benefit avoiding time, and cost involved in reprinting the pdf file in a high resolution format.

Regarding claim 41, which depends on claim 26, Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *determining characteristics of a client-controlled printer.* However, Dorfman teaches the use of a front end client personal computer to design customized pdf documents on a remote location or server using either of a low or high resolution printer (page 6, lines 8-29, fig.1). In other words, the pdf file in the server is sent to the local printer, where it is printed using a low resolution. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches the proofing of a pdf file by printing at a low resolution to a local printer, in order to determine whether any changes to the

file are necessary before the final high resolution printing (page 4, lines 11-21). This would

provide the benefit avoiding time, and cost involved in reprinting the pdf file in a high resolution

format.

Regarding claim 42, which depends on claim 41, Jecha teaches the translation of the

completed form into the Postcript format (col. 7,lines 1-10). Jecha fails to explicitly teach

optimizing the page description file for compatibility with the client-controlled printer. Dorfman

discloses the printing of a high resolution version of a pdf file using a high resolution printer--

optimizing the page description file for compatibility with the high resolution printer (page 6,

lines 4-20, 27-page7, line 2, fig.1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches

above the printing of high pdf documents, thereby printing high resolution documents in a

expeditious manner.

Regarding claim 43, which depends on claim 42, Jecha teaches the translation of the

completed form into the Postcript format (col. 7,lines 1-10). Jecha fails to explicitly teach

printing the optimized page description file on the client-controlled printer. Dorfman discloses

the printing of a high resolution version of a pdf file using a high resolution printer--*optimizing*

the page description file for compatibility with the high resolution printer (page 6, lines 4-20, 27-

page7, line 2, fig.1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches above the

printing of high pdf documents, thereby printing high resolution documents in a expeditious

manner.

Regarding claim 44, which depends on claim 26, Jecha fails to explicitly disclose:

transmitting the page description file to a remote site, and printing the page description file at a

client-controlled printer. However, Dorfman teaches the use of a front end client personal

computer to design customized pdf documents on a remote location or server. A local printer is

used for the printing of a low resolution version of the pdf document located in the server, and a

high resolution printer is used for printing high resolution documents at a remote location (page

6, lines 2-29, fig.1). In other words, the pdf file in the server is sent to the local printer, where it

is printed using a low resolution. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the

art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches

the proofing of a pdf file by printing at a low resolution to a local printer, in order to determine

whether any changes to the file are necessary before the final high resolution printing (page 4,

lines 11-21). This would provide the benefit avoiding time, and cost involved in reprinting the

pdf file in a high resolution format.

Claim 45 is directed towards method for implementing the steps found in claim 7, and is

therefore similarly rejected.

Regarding independent claim 46, Jecha discloses a user entering information into an

HTML form—*interactive form*—which is displayed on a browser--*client*. The HTML form, and

its fields have information modifiable by the user, such as name, telephone, font types, sizes

etc.,. The filled out or completed form—*customized* with the user's information-- is forwarded

to a server over the Internet and then printed using a printing command-- (col. 3, lines 3-67,

col.6, lines 53-col.7, line 10, 37-67).

Further, Jecha teaches the sending and saving of a completed template to a server—

obtaining by the server. The template, has fixed information—*default document parameters*--,

such as a Logo, company name, font type, preexisting criteria etc.,for a given template which

remain the same (col. 6, lines 20-col.7, line 10, col.10, lines 43-65, fig. 5a)

Moreover, Jecha discloses that the user selects a print command, which causes the server

to translate the completed *template—formulating instruction to a page description file builder*

based upon the default parameters, and customization/personalization parameters; build a page

description file based upon said instructions-- which contains the information added to the

template, into a Postscript prepress format (col. 6, lines 16-30, 53-67, and col. 7, lines 1-10, 37-

67).

Further, Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *transmit said page description file to a*

recipient; server is programmed to build the page for the first time at the client. However,

Dorfman teaches the use of a front end client to design customized pdf documents on a remote

location or server. A local printer is used for the printing of a low resolution version of the pdf

document located in the server (page 6, lines 20-29, fig.1). In other words, the pdf file in the

server is sent to the local printer, where it is printed using a low resolution. It would have been

obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined

Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches the proofing of a pdf file by printing at a low

resolution to a local printer, in order to determine whether any changes to the file are necessary

before the final high resolution printing (page 4, lines 11-21). This would provide the benefit

avoiding time, and cost involved in reprinting the pdf file in a high resolution format.

Furthermore, Jecha discloses that the user selects a print command, which causes the

server to translate the completed *template* which contains the information added to the template,

into a Postscript prepress format (col. 6, lines 16-30, 53-67, and col. 7, lines 1-10, 37-67, fig.2).

In other words, the server translates or build the page description file without rendering it. The

rendition takes place at a remote printer.

Regarding claim 48, which depends on claim 46, Jecha discloses the creation of a

document using a template saved on a server (col. 6, lines 27-67).

Claims 47, 49-51 are directed towards processing server for implementing the steps

found in claims 11, 33, 16, and 2 respectively, and are therefore similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 52, which depends on claim 46, Jecha discloses the completing of a

downloaded form by a user entering information into an HTML form. The user utilizing a client

PC computer—*personal computer*-- for entering the input into the form (col. 3, lines 1-67, col.6,

lines 53-col.7, line 10, fig. 1).

Claim 53 is directed towards processing server for implementing the steps found in claim

13, and is therefore similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 54, which depends on claim 46, Jecha discloses the printing of a

document postscript file, having logos, font types, sizes, position of allowable text entry, etc., are

fixed in a template (col. 7, lines 1-10, and fig. 5a, c). Jecha fails to explicitly *disclose determine*

characteristics of a printer onto which a document will be printed; and customize said page

description file for the printer. However, Dorfman teaches the use of a front end client personal

computer to design customized pdf documents on a remote location or server. A local printer is

used for the printing of a low resolution version of the pdf document located in the server, and a

high resolution printer is used for printing high resolution documents at a remote location (page

6, lines 2-29, fig.1). In other words, the pdf file in the server is sent to the local printer, where it

is printed using a low resolution. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the

art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches

the proofing of a pdf file by printing at a low resolution to a local printer, in order to determine

whether any changes to the file are necessary before the final high resolution printing (page 4,

lines 11-21). This would provide the benefit avoiding time, and cost involved in reprinting the

pdf file in a high resolution format.

Claims 55-56 are directed towards processing server for implementing the steps found in

claims 5, and 7 respectively, and are therefore similarly rejected.

Claims 57-58 are directed towards processing server for implementing the steps found in

claims 46, and 8 respectively, and are therefore similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 60, which depends on claim 57, Jecha discloses that the user selects a print command, which causes the server to translate the completed *template,* which contains the information added to the template, into a Postscript prepress format (col. 6, lines 16-30, 53-67, and col. 7, lines 1-10, 37-67). Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *means for formulating a set of instruction comprises parsing the template file.* However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have parsed the template file, because Jecha teaches above converting or translating the completed template. Therefore, this would provide the advantage of quickly determining, which information needs to be translated into the postscript or pdf format.

Regarding claim 62, which depends on claim 57, Jecha teaches the translation of the completed form into the Postcript format (col. 7,lines 1-10). Jecha fails to explicitly teach *adapting said page description file for printing on a particular printer.* Dorfman discloses the printing of a high resolution version of a pdf file using a high resolution printer--*adapting the page description file for compatibility with the high resolution printer* (page 6, lines 4-20, 27-page7, line 2, fig.1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches above the printing of high pdf documents, thereby printing high resolution documents in a expeditious manner.

Claims 61, 63-64 are directed towards a method equivalent to that found in claims 35, 1, and 1 respectively, and are therefore similarly rejected.

Claims 65-66 are directed towards a method equivalent to that found in claims 6-7 respectively, and are therefore similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 67, which depends on claim 65, Jecha teaches the sending of a completed template by a client to a server, where a translation of the completed form or document into the Postcript format, takes place. The document is then printed on a printer -- without the user having to pay for access to the server (col. 6, lines 53-col.7,lines 1-10). Jecha fails to explicitly teach *providing printable media to an end-user for a fee.* Dorfman discloses the payment of money to order the printing of large quantity of documents (page 2, lines 7-29). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches above ensuring the satisfactory design of printed materials before they are printed, thus saving a significant sum of money.

Regarding claim 68, which depends on claim 65, Jecha teaches the sending of a completed template by a client to a server, where a translation of the completed form or document into the Postcript format, takes place (col. 6, lines 53-col.7,lines 1-10). Jecha fails to explicitly teach *the client communicates with a server through a third-party Internet web site.* Dorfman discloses the designing a document using a commercial web site-- *third-party Internet web site* (page 2, lines 7-29). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches above

ensuring the satisfactory design of printed materials before they are printed, thus saving a

significant sum of money.

Claim 69 is directed towards a method equivalent to that found in claim 35, and is

therefore similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 70, which depends on claim 71, Jecha teaches the sending of a

completed template by a client to a server, where a translation of the completed form or

document into the Postcript format, takes place (col. 6, lines 53-col.7,lines 1-10).

The limitations of claim 71 are equivalent to those found in claim 1, except for the

graphic file (taught by Jecha's Postscript file col.7, lines 1-10), and therefore claim 71 is

similarly rejected.

The limitations of claim 72 are equivalent to those found in claim 1, except for the

combination of clients communicable with the network (taught by Jecha's fig.2), and therefore

claim 71 is similarly rejected.

Claim 73 is directed towards a method equivalent to that found in claim 1, and is

therefore similarly rejected.

The limitations of claims 74-75 are equivalent to those found in claim 1, except for the receiving of user-defined information through an interactive form (taught by Jecha's col.6, lines 53-col.7, line 10, fig. 5a), and therefore claims 74-75 is similarly rejected.

The limitations of claim 76 are equivalent to those found in claim 1, except for the any combination of clients, and receiving of user-defined information through an interactive form (taught by Jecha's col.6, lines 53-col.7, line 10, fig. 1, 5a), and therefore claim 76 is similarly rejected.

9.   Claims 14, and 59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jecha, in view of Mack et al, hereinafter Mack (Pat. # 2002/0054115 A1, 5/9/2002, provisional application filed on 6/12/2000).

Regarding claim 14, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the translation and printing of the Postscript document by a server connected to a printer via an Intranet (col. 3, lines 1-17, 60-65). Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *a java servlet performs the step of formulating instructions*. However, Mackman teaches Java servlets for sending image files to a high speed printer for output (page 3, [0020]). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Mackman, because Mackman

teaches permitting maximum flexibility in storing components of a created image in an economic

fashion.

Claim 59 is directed towards processing server for implementing the steps found in claim

14, and is therefore similarly rejected.

Conclusion

I.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure. Adamske et al. (Pat. # 6,615,234), and Lynch et al. (Pat. # 6,632,250).

II.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is (703) 306-5543. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

(EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor,

Heather Herndon, can be reached on (703) 308-5186. However, in such a case, please allow at

least one business day.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should

be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Any response to this Action should be mailed to:

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Or faxed to:

- **(703) 703-872-9306,** (for **all** Formal communications intended for entry)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

CESAR B PAULA
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6/1/04